The Proposed **BNSF Settlement** Agreement: Background & WIEB Comments



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Outline: Proposed BNSF Settlement Agreement & WIEB Comments

- 1. Background
- 2. National interest in dedicated trains
 - Explicitly stated by NAS in 2006
 - Advantages expressed by NAS
- 3. WIEB concerns & comments (4)
 - Section of settlement agreement
 - Basis for WIEB comment
 - Joint Reply from BNSF / DOE / DOD
- 4. Overarching points in Joint Reply & WIEB's Response to Joint Reply
- 5. Status



The Proposed BNSF Settlement Agreement: Background

1983: DOE/DOD sue 21 major railroads (see, Union Pacific, Balt &

Ohio; Aberdeen & Rockfish)

Re: the common carrier obligation to carry SNF/HLW in dedicated trains (DT).

2005: DOE/DOE-Union Pacific (UP) Settlement Agreement:
Railroads have a common carrier obligation;
DOT-STB has jurisdiction over "unreasonable practices."

2005+: Very limited experience under the UP agreement. (Only occasional Navy SNF to INL)

Sept. 2012: Proposed BNSF-DOE/DOD Settlement Agreement. (Based on UP.)

Soon: Norfolk-Southern and other DOE/DOD settlements with carriers . (Based on UP & BNSF.)



National Interest to Ship in Dedicated Trains

2006: The National Academies issue "Going the Distance?"

"There are clear operational, safety, security, communications, planning, programmatic, and public preference advantages that favor DTs." (pg.18)

"DOE should fully implement its dedicated train decision before commencing large-quantity shipment of SNF and HLW. . ." (pg. 19)

Sept. 2012: Proposed DOE/DOE-BNSF Settlement Agreement (based on UP.)

But is there now a clearer national interest than in 1983 or 1985?

Nov. 2012: WIEB comments to DOT-STB:

Concern that the Settlement *could be* inconsistent with the national interest in full use of DTs for SNF/HLW shipment.

Soon: Norfolk-Southern and other DOE/DOD settlements with carriers (based on UP & BNSF).

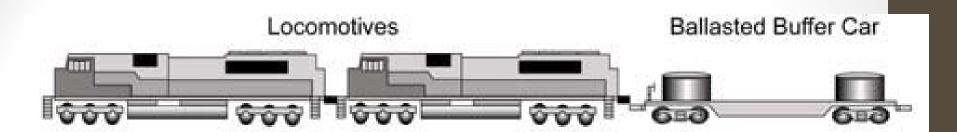


National Interest to Ship in Dedicated Trains:

The operational, safety, security, communications, planning, programmatic, and public preference advantages:

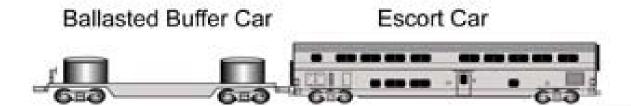
- Reduces # of shipments. One (3-cask) dedicated train removes (18-21) heavy-haul GA 4/9 shipments from public highways.
- Better, more efficient ER & security. Escort cars on DTs are much more effective & efficient than alternatives.
- Reduced radiation impacts. DTs need not stop in urban rail yards, reducing "radioactive shine" impacts in corridor communities.
- Logistics of SNF removal. Combined with cask and equipment purchases, and adjustment of the Standard Contract "queue", DTs can increase the efficiency of SNF removal from origin sites.
- No impacts on regular freight/Better monitoring-tracking. Advanced rail cars move at speeds consistent with other freight traffic (no disruption), include advanced monitoring/tracking equipment (better operations).
- Address risk perception. DTs are an essential component of a broader strategy to convince (skeptical) corridor communities that DOE will "do the job right."

Dedicated Train: Three Cask Cars



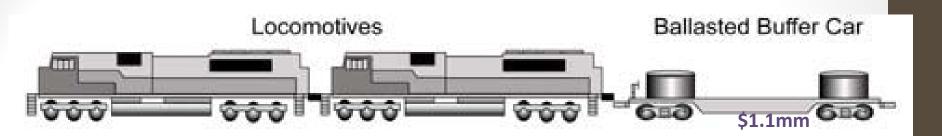




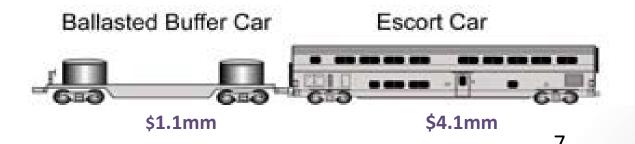


Federal Government Capital Cost: \$12.7 MM (FY'\$13)

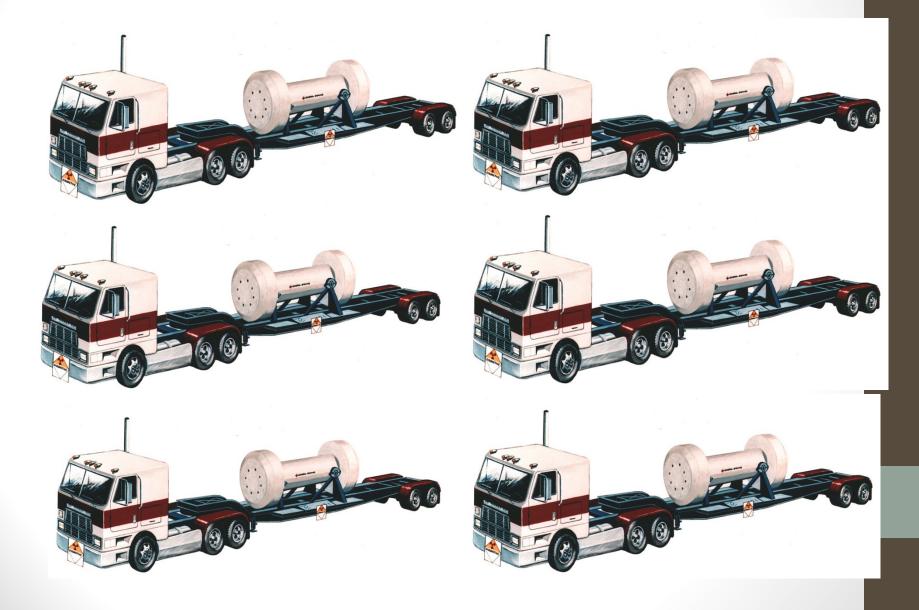
Excluding R&D and Operations; Legend: Casks; Cars



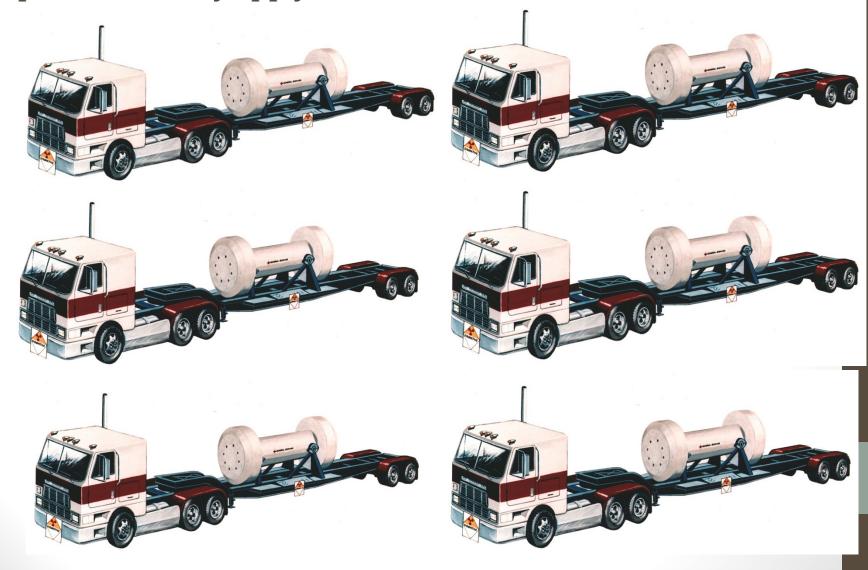




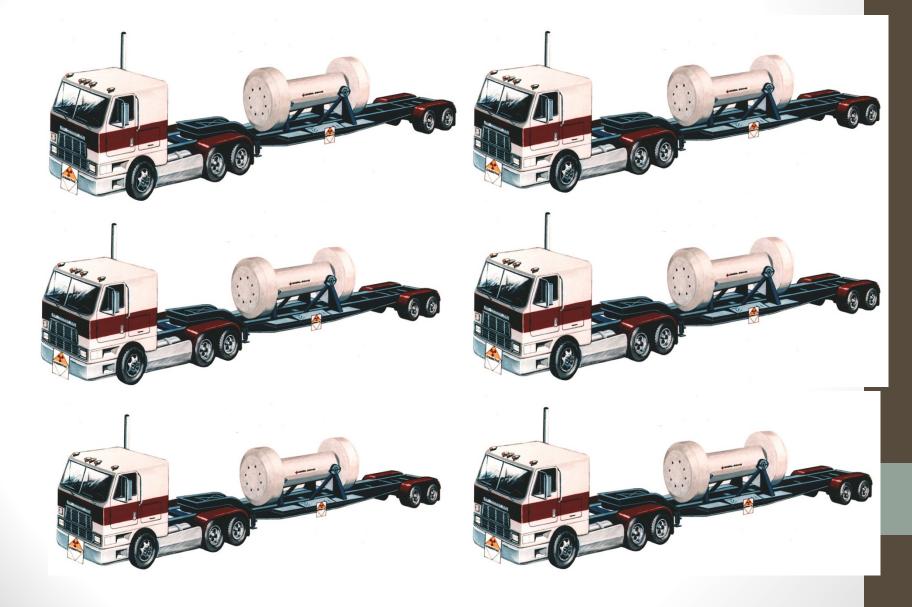
For any route segment, 1 DT replaces 18-21 GA 4/9 overweight trucks......Here are the first six.



Here are the next six......And remember that corridor state bridge formulas, travel restrictions (e.g. daytime only) & escort requirements may apply to overweight truck shipments.



Here GA-4 cask shipments #13-18 of 18 required to replace a single 3-cask Dedicated Train





WIEB Concerns Regarding the Proposed Settlement

Some provisions could be used to:

- Thwart provision of DT service as near as possible to origin sites.
- 2. Deny or disrupt DT service, or to reroute DTs to reserve better track for regular freight.
- 3. Prevent efficient deployment of gov-supplied equipment.
- 4. Improperly charge for "Extra Services", and thereby frustrate DT shipment.

A major rail company's profit perspective:

- In 2012, Class 1 railroads had operating revenue of \$70.1 B, and net income of \$12.0 B (17%).
- SNF/HLW transport "business" would add only about 0.1%.



1. Thwart provision of DT service as near as possible to origin sites.

Section 6D: What happens if BNSF believes that that a proposed DT could damage BNSF track or facilities, or would incur additional operating costs?

WIEB: Railroads should fully cooperate in the make-up of DTs, if not at the origin site, then at the nearest feasible railhead.

Reply: The parties are confident that, if and when these instances arise, the parties will confer in good faith.



2. Deny or disrupt DT service, or to reroute DTs to reserve better track for regular freight.

Sections 4B & 4F: BNSF will control selection of routes internal to its system . . . consistent with various procedures and practices.

WIEB: If DTs use state-of-art railcars (developed by the U.S. Government), why should BNSF limit speeds or routes *vis-à-vis* other freight traffic?

- The state-of-art railcars were developed to avoid such limitations.
- Also, if AAR PHMSA assigns part of a cross-country route to BNSF, does BNSF get to modify the route internally?

Reply: So long as BNSF complies with Key Trains requirements (OT-55-G) it is reasonable and customary for BNSF to choose the appropriate internal route or routes.



3. Prevent efficient deployment of government-supplied equipment, both in delivery and return shipment.

Section 4D: To a shipment of empty casks, cask cars and buffer cars, BNSF may elect to add cars carrying dry freight (§ 12).

WIEB: May BNSF elect to do this if the shipment thereby involves extra stops, different routing &/or additional travel time, i.e., dramatically less reliable & efficient transportation logistics?

Reply: If the Government does not want return shipments to be mixed with regular freight, it must choose DT shipment (& costs).

Besides, escort and buffer cars would typically be available for return long before casks and cask cars . . . the turnaround time for escort cars and buffer cars is *much quicker* than for cask cars.



WIEB concern

4. Improperly charge for "Extra Services", and thereby frustrate DT shipment.

Section 6B: BNSF will not unreasonably withhold "Extra Services", provided that: (a) the Government pays extra, and (b) the Extra Service would not disrupt normal operations (as assessed by BNSF).

WIEB: Does the Government pay for requested Extra Services even if the services provide capability useful in other BNSF shipments?

How would BNSF conclude that the Extra Service disrupts "normal operations"? E.g. How account for the weights of DTs?Extra Services should *enable* DT shipment, not be used to frustrate it.

Reply: BNSF will not unreasonably withhold Extra Services requested by the Government Shipper.



"Overarching points" in Joint Reply & WIEB's Response

BNSF-DOE/DOD Reply (Dec. 28, 2012)

1. While WIEB may believe that SNF/HLW should always move in DT service, the Government has the discretion . . . to make that election on a case-by-case basis.

WIEB Response (Jan. 12, 2013)

- a) It was the *National Academy of Sciences* (not just WIEB) that enumerated the advantages of DTs.
- b) The Government should be able to make the election in confidence that it will receive full cooperation from BNSF and other carriers.



"Overarching points" in Joint Reply & WIEB's Response

BNSF-DOE/DOD Reply (Dec. 28, 2012)

2. The provisions cited by WIEB are not materially different from corresponding provisions in the 2005 UP-DOE/DOD Agreement; since WIEB's concerns have not been at issue under the 2005 agreement, they should not be a concern now.

WIEB Response (Jan. 12, 2013)

- a) The provisions of the UP-DOE/DOD agreement were not really tested in 2005-2012.....occasional Navy SNF shipments to INL, are not a test for large-scale SNF/HLW transport.
- b) Until they are tested, WIEB's concerns are legitimate.



"Overarching points" in Joint Reply & WIEB's Response

BNSF-DOE/DOD Reply (Dec. 28, 2012)

3. WIEB has not demonstrated that any provision in the Agreement traverses any law or regulatory policy Therefore, it is not necessary to consider changes or improvements, either in the Agreement terms or in their application-in-process.)

WIEB Response (Jan. 12, 2013)

- a) It is not our purpose to show where the Agreement may traverse a law or regulation.
- b) Rather, our purpose was to express concerns about the potential application to frustrate fuller achievement of the national interest, as expressed by the NAS in 2006.



Status:3 Months After WIEB Response to Joint Reply

- No response from STB, BNSF, DOE or DOD.
- On the agenda for NTSF in May (Session #3, on Thursday)
 - Ray English (NNPP) responds, and adds his own views.
 - BNSF invited, declined: issue still at STB.
 - AAR (Bob Fronzak) invited, declined: not an AAR issue.
 - UP invited, declined: don't know the case.
 - DOE (Steve Skubel) invited, declined: just a lawyer; this is policy.
- Norfolk Southern-DOE/DOD Agreement in the works. (This and subsequent agreements based on UP & BNSF.)
- "Full implementation" of NAS recommendations not assured.

 "Best" DOE & NRC policy could be frustrated by carriers, working through DOT/FRA . . . unless DOE gets better support from Congress.
- But, carriers and AAR have more clout in Congress that DOE.



Contact Information

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• WIEB HLRW Committee website:

http://www.westgov.org/wieb/site/hlwpage/index.htm

- Meeting announcements
- Reference material
- And more